

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
Herald.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—MANIC LOVER.—JACK
ROBINSON AND HIS MONKEY.NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—
THE GRAND DUCHESSE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY

NEW STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery.—CHRY-
SLER, OR FRENCH JACK SHEPPARD.—MOUNTAIN OAK.

MILBO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE WHITE FAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—
THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—A FLAME OF
LIGHTNING.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, SOUVENIR THEATRE, 40
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 301 Bowery.—COMIC
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh avenue.—POPULAR
GARDEN CONCERT.

TERRACE GARDEN.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

PODOWORTH HALL, 806 Broadway.—MR. A. BENNETT,
THE HONORABLE.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
THE STRAITS OF NEW YORK.SOMERSETT ART GALLERY, 82 Fifth avenue.—KAT-
IE'S GRAND CANTON, ERA OF REFORMATION.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

New York, Monday, June 29, 1868.

THE NEWS.

We have advices from China dated Hong Kong,
May 26. The rebels had left Tientsin. The Pica-
tunga arrived on the 17th.Yokohama, Japan, advices to June 5 are received.
The ex-Tycoon had surrendered to the Mikado, and
was to return to Mito on foot in token of humility.
His admiral had left Jeddah with his fleet after he had
received orders to surrender. A number of disas-
trous battles had been fought, all ending in the defeat
of the Mikado, and the civil war, notwithstanding
the surrender, was in force progress.We have advices from the Sandwich Islands to the
15th of June. The subsidy of \$25,000 to a line of
steamers to San Francisco had been agreed to in the
Assembly. The King is said to have declared that if
the United States troubles his government he will
hoist the British flag and claim British protection.Despatches from Vancouver's Island state that the
steamer Thornton was attacked by three canoes, filled
with savages, on a recent trip northward, and a de-
spite fight ensued, in which the pirates were
beaten off, losing twenty killed. Shortly afterward
another steamer was attacked and sunk in the same
place by savages, who killed the crew.We have Panama dates to the 20th inst. The new
Pacific mail steamer Japan had sailed for San
Francisco. The news was unimportant.Our Guayaquil, Ecuador, correspondence is dated
June 10. The Senatorial elections had concluded;
the result was still unknown. The yellow fever was
still prevalent in Manabí.Chief Justice Chase, in addition to his views upon
the main political issues, regards the public lands
as the estate of the people and Congress as the
trustee. He opposes secret sessions in the Senate
and the appointment of expensive Congressional
committees to sit during the recess, and heartily ad-
vocates immigration to our shores.Congress will press business as rapidly as possible
during the rest of the session, and will probably ad-
journ by the 29th of July if Mr. Stevens' new articles
of impeachment do not cause further delay. The
House impeachment committee is still at work. It
did not present its report probably before Wednes-
day. The Senate committee to investigate the al-
leged influence of Senators has not yet commenced
its investigations.General Grant has directed that the newly elected
officers in Louisiana take their seats to-day, when
the Legislature will meet.The military commission for the trial of certain
citizens of Georgia on the charge of murdering one
Ashburn, some time ago, reports in Atlanta to-day.
In the various prisons of the State there are some four
persons, white and black, imprisoned on the charge
of complicity in the murder, and awaiting trial by
this commission. Heavy rewards were offered by
the military for the arrest of the murderer, and the
detectives, in their attempts to obtain information,
are said to have used the most unwarrantable
cruelty towards the negro victims.The Schuetzenfest delegates had a pleasant ex-
pression down the bay and up the Hudson yesterday.
Thousands visited Jones' Wood in the afternoon to
inspect the preparations for the festival, which will
be formally opened this morning by a grand pro-
cession moving from Tenth street and Third avenue at
half-past eight A. M. The banquet at the new
hall on the grounds will commence at one P. M.,
after which the general festivities will commence.A young girl named Rosanna Caranagh, of No.
215 Mulberry street, was complained of by her
mother recently for having left her home. The girl,
it appears, had run off to get married, and being
arrested soon after spent her bridal night in the
station house. Yesterday morning the marriage cer-
tificate was produced before Justice Dodge, but he
remanded her until to-day, when a further examina-
tion will take place.The human line steamer City of Washington,
Captain Tibbatts, will leave Pier No. 45 North river at
four P. M. to-day for Liverpool, via Queenstown,
calling at Halifax, N. S., to land and receive mails
and passengers.The new Board of city Commissioners having been
declared by the Court of Appeals the constitutional
body, will take possession of the rooms of the Board
to-day.THE LOUISIANA OFFICIALS.—General Grant
has directed General Buchanan, commanding the
Fifth Military District, to remove the present
Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana
and put in their places Messrs.
Warrmouth and Dunn, the candidates recently
elected to the positions by the radical party.
These changes are to take place to-day, when the
Legislature convenes, and when all parish
and municipal officers are, by the order of
General Buchanan, directed to take their offices.
The new Governor is a native of a Western
State, was colonel of the Fortieth Missouri
(Union) infantry during the war, and remained
in Louisiana, where the tide of war had floated
him, as a citizen after it ended. The Lieuten-
ant Governor (Dunn) is a colored man, and,
very probably, "native and" (more probably
not) "to the manner born."CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE A FAVORITE OF THE
OLD SLAVEHOLDERS.—Notwithstanding that
Mr. Chase was in former years a strong advo-
cate of the abolition of slavery, the old slave-
owners always looked upon him as a friend to
the Southern States. He never was known to
cast any aspersions upon them, but always
spoke of them as gentlemen of the highest
standard. These feelings towards that class of
our countrymen arose from the fact of his
having passed a good portion of his life among
them. He says himself that he received his
professional education from a slaveholder
(William Wirt), who was one of the purest and
greatest of men.

The Coming Convention—The Crisis.

The Albany Argus is the recognized organ
of the New York democracy. Published at
the capital of the State, within the immediate
influence of the Central Committee, and of the
democratic State government elected by the
sweeping revolution of last fall, it is cautious
and prudent in its utterances, and is not apt
to commit itself to any positive position unless
previously advised of its acceptance by the
leaders and representative men of the party.
It is, therefore, safe to conclude from the
recent emphatic endorsement of the nomi-
nation of Chief Justice Chase by the democratic
organ, that the New York delegates have be-
come convinced of the wisdom of accepting a
candidate who will cast the veil of oblivion
over the revolutionary past, and will fight the
battle of the Presidential campaign upon the
living issues of the present and the broad
policy of the future. Several weeks ago, at
an informal meeting of leading democratic
politicians, Governor Seymour pronounced
himself in favor of Chase's nomination, and in
his Cooper Institute speech last week, although
avoiding the personality of names, he laid
down a policy for the party which plainly in-
dicated his adherence to his previously pro-
claimed preference. But, although emanating
from a distinguished and popular leader, these
declarations were no more than the expression
of an individual, and as such were naturally
limited in their influence upon the action of
the Convention. The formal announcement of
a definite line of policy by the recognized
organ of the party, speaking by authority, is
quite another affair. It removes all doubt as
to the position of New York in the present
struggle and forces upon the Convention of
next Saturday the necessity of choosing be-
tween the nomination of Chase and the final
destruction of the existing democratic organi-
zation.In every great political crisis the intelli-
gence, activity and broad commercial interests
of New York have pushed the State far ahead
of other parts of the country and given her
the leading position in all important move-
ments. This was the case in 1800, when the
hot contest commencing in New York re-
sulted in the overthrow of federalism and the
triumph of the republicans, and thence extend-
ing over the Union carried Jefferson and
Burr into power. It has been so from the
election of Jackson down to the present time.
The great difficulty with the demo-
cratic leaders has been that for the past twenty
years they have obstinately shut their eyes to
the progress of events and persisted in com-
mitting a series of political blunders which
have left them far behind the point reached by
the intelligence and forethought of the people.
In 1848, if they had gone in a solid body with
the free democracy of which Chase had years
before been a pioneer—if they had adopted
Van Buren's platform not to extend, nationalize
or encourage slavery, but to limit and localize
it, they would have utterly demolished Seward
and his party, and have brought the Southern
States of necessity into the support of an
organization which, while opposing the spread
of slavery, would yet have guaranteed it all
its constitutional rights where it legally
existed. They refused to do so, and New
York, by her united Taylor and Van Buren
vote, gave a majority of a quarter of a million
against the pro-slavery candidate. In 1854,
under the administration of poor Pierce, who
had been elected over a military mummy,
if Marcy had heeded the voice of
New York, and resolutely opposed the
repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Ostend
Conference and all the other pro-slavery
schemes that spread excitement and indigna-
tion over the free States, instead of yielding to
the demands of Jeff Davis, Soule, Mason and
their friends, the seeds of the revolution which
sprang up and choked and destroyed the demo-
cratic party in the Charleston and Baltimore
Conventions would never have been sown. But
the administration of poor Pierce was
what it was, and in 1860 New York gave
fifty thousand majority for Lincoln. In 1862
the country had become dissatisfied with the
manner in which the war was conducted by
the republican party, and New York spoke in
the most emphatic tones and turned her fifty
thousand republican majority of 1860 into a
democratic majority of ten thousand. At that
time if the democracy had heeded the voice of
New York they might have forever taken the
management of the war out of the hands of the
republican party and insured the success of
their candidate in the next Presidential elec-
tion. But Seymour and his friends chose to
return to their old heresies and follies; to
counsel resistance to the draft; to talk of the
failure of the war in the very teeth of
splendid Union victories, and New York again
repudiated them, as did all the other States of
the Union. In 1867 the tide of revolution,
settling slowly in against the violence of the
Jacobin Congress and the complete demoraliza-
tion of the government under the reckless leg-
islation of the radicals, was swelled into a flood
when it reached New York. While other States
spoke feebly in hard won victories or decreased
republican votes, New York, by her magnificent
triumph of fifty thousand democratic majority,
again placed herself at the head of the move-
ment against military rule and Congressional
usurpation.In the present crisis New York speaks once
more and in emphatic tones. Her delegates to
the Democratic Convention, through their
recognized State organ, insist that the heresies
and follies of the past eight years must be
abandoned; that the party must no longer look
backward to find discrepancies of sentiment or
action in men who promise to go forward with
them and whose assistance is necessary; in a
word, that Chase, who will vindicate and re-
store the executive office—Chase, who will re-
store the legislative branch of the government
from the destructives who now control it—
Chase, who is the personification of constitu-
tional civil government, as Grant is the embod-
iment of revolutionary military rule—must be
the candidate to lead the democratic and con-
servative elements to victory. In this New
York delegates do but echo the demand of the
great masses of the people of the State—a
demand that must be complied with, if the poli-
tical revolution commenced last year is not to be
checked and reversed as was the revolution of
1862. The delegates from the Western States
may rest assured that a repudiation of the ex-
periment of 1860 will bring certain destruction
upon them and prove the political deathblow
of their candidate. The delegates from theSouth may be certain that they have no
choice but Chase or a continuance of a mili-
tary satrapy and negro supremacy. The
democracy of the East may make up their
minds that Chase alone can rescue them from
the domineering rule of radical fanatics. If
they refuse to listen to the voice of reason New
York will cast her electoral vote for Grant.
Her people will not throw away their ammuni-
tion upon any notorious copperhead or any
poor Pierce who stands no possible chance of
success. Their commercial and financial inter-
ests are at stake, and they will vote with the
candidate who is certain of victory, in order
that their influence may not be impaired with
the incoming administration. As New York
goes so will the Union; and New York de-
clares, with the strong voice of her magnificent
fifty thousand majority, that if the battle is to be
fought and won the democratic machine shall
be lifted up out of the old rut; that it shall be
snatched from the hands of Belmont, Barlow,
Brooks and all the Marble-heads and middle-
heads of the party, and that, with living ideas
and living issues, under the leadership of
Chase, it shall help to rescue the party from
Jacobin violence and to restore constitutional
civil government.

The Civil War in Japan—Disastrous Elements and Fatal Progress.

By steamship at San Francisco, and thence
by telegraph, we have a news report from
Japan, dated at Yokohama on the 5th of June,
conveying the very important intelligence that
the civil war for centralized administration of
the chief power, initiated by the
executive difficulties between the Mikado
and Tycoon, which has proved so injurious
to foreign interests in the empire, and already
caused the death of a number of French
sailors, is becoming daily more disastrous in
its consequences, extending its range and
evolving a hitherto unnoticed but most formid-
able element for its prolongation in the inter-
ference of the native hierarchy and clergy.The dethroned Tycoon, who, as lately an-
nounced in our cable telegram from England,
was shut up with his army in Jeddah, sur-
rendered to the victorious Mikado, abandoning
his dynastic claims and giving up his army
and navy to the conqueror. The Mikado
accepted the conditions, and the vanquished
potentate set out for Mito, travelling on foot in
token of his humility. His officers did not,
however, imitate his patriarchal example, for
the chief admiral of his fleet, instead of strik-
ing his colors, took the war vessels off to parts
unknown. It was supposed he sailed to
the northern coast, there to operate
against the Mikado. Many of the leading
officers of the Tycoon were still in the field,
and most of the great Daimios of the north
had joined with them in a powerful coalition
against the enemy in power. Severe battles
were fought. In one engagement the forces of
the Mikado were signally defeated, and three
hundred of his men, who were taken prisoners,
beheaded at its close. In another fight he lost
two thousand two hundred soldiers killed and
made captive.The Church, as in all cases of civil con-
vulsion in the Old World, endeavored to add to
the disorder, the Arch Priest of Kioto circu-
lating a proclamation to the effect that the
Mikado was interfering too much in temporal
affairs, and urging the priesthood to call for
his abdication if he did not change his policy.
This hierarchical manifesto was circulated by
the thousand all over the empire, and its pro-
duction appears to us as the most sad evidence
of the probable continuance of the strife.The foreign Ministers in Jeddah acknowledged
the power of the Mikado, but appeared to be
paralyzed for official action in the interests of
their countrymen. They remain there, how-
ever, and have most likely, in the interests of
civilization, witnessed the "beginning of the
end." That small official band may be called
on at no distant day to accomplish facts for
Japan just as momentous as Warren Hastings
did for Hindostan, using, however, steam,
electricity and the printing press in place of
Hastings' sole civilizer, the sword.

Napier's Abyssinian Report.

The official report of Major General Sir
Robert Napier, detailing the operations of his
army at Magdala in the capture of the place
and the battle which preceded it, is published
in the HERALD to-day. The paper bears on
its face evidence of its production by a brave
soldier and good man. It is very modest.
General Napier explains the reasons which
compelled him to attack Theodoras' fortress
after the prisoners had been surrendered to him.
Previous to the completion of this act—
supposed to be all that was required from the
late King—Napier had received information
that his Majesty was employed in reorganizing
his scattered forces for another assault on the
Queen's army and if Magdala had not been
assaulted and the military power of the
Abyssinian ruler completely destroyed, the re-
turn march of the British expeditionary force
to the coast would have been rendered far
more distressing and dangerous than its ad-
vance, as the fatigued and inviolated men would
have been constantly harassed by native guer-
illas. Carefully reviewing the situation, Gen-
eral Napier came to the conclusion that the
destruction of Magdala, with the dispersion of
the Abyssinian army, were necessary acts, and
in this light both were undertaken and accom-
plished.PROPOSED RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH
CANADA.—Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota, in-
troduced into the Senate on Saturday a bill sub-
stantially to revive the old Reciprocity Treaty
between the United States and the Canadian
Confederation. It provides that on a similar
occasion on the part of the New Dominion
certain articles, the growth, product and
manufacture of the provinces, shall be admitted
into the United States at an import duty of five
per cent ad valorem, all export duties on the
same to be abolished, for the privilege of
navigating Lake Michigan by Canadians in
return for a similar right for Americans on the
St. Lawrence and its canals, and for equal
rights of transportation by railroad across the
territory of either government. In regard to
the fishery privileges the bill proposes to
re-establish the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 in
all its particulars, and, as a final clause, pro-
vides that it shall not go into effect unless and
until the called for concessions and agreements
are made by the Canadian government. It
was read twice, referred to the Committee on
Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed.

The Press and Its Representative Men.

There are two Brick Pomeroy's—one the
type of political journalism in the West, the
other the senior editor of the rabid radical
organ in this city—and a great portion of the
press of the country takes form, character,
style, from the influence of these men. In
some of the cities of the Union there are, of
course, well conducted journals, sheets of
original power and commanding character,
whose influence in the intellectual growth and
progress of the country is constantly seen; but
aside from these our whole press is without
original thought or suggestive policy, and
simply echoes the vituperative fume and
shallow political quibbling of one or other of
the Brick Pomeroy's. Nearly all the news-
papers are the property of politicians, pub-
lished in the interest of politicians. They are
like those printed sheets that thrifty shop-
keepers scatter in all public places, from the
street car to the steamboat, filled with the
praises of the thrifty shopkeepers' wares, made
palatable by a couple of jokes printed in
the corner. So the press is a vast advertising
sheet for this or that party and this or that
politician, and the news is thrown in, as the
jokes are, to attract readers and disguise the
main object. But the news is wrested and
twisted and distorted by all devices to make
it run smoothly with the political advertise-
ment that covers the whole editorial page.
Either the politician is democratic or he is
republican, and if the first he echoes the
drunken thunder of the Western Brick
Pomeroy in his advertisement; if the second,
he reproduces the same puerile twaddle as the
Eastern Brick Pomeroy delights in, spiced
with the same savagery of epithet that is the
general refuge of that writer when he finds
himself unable to meet an antagonist in argu-
ment. These are the two great exemplars of
the party press, and the rest are like them,
but feebler, as copies must be.The latest emanation from the Eastern
Brick Pomeroy is an attempt to argue down
a recent speech of Governor Seymour; we say
an attempt to argue, for once started it is, of
course, an inevitable law with this Pomeroy
to throw argument aside, and take to his more
congenial scurrility, as ducks that have tried
to scratch with the chickens take to water. It
is, perhaps, something to his credit that he
even attempted to argue. It is more to his
credit that he did not set out, as on a former
occasion, by calling the ex-Governor a liar.
This indicates that he has felt the reprobation
of public sentiment. Seymour's speech is
open to criticism. Ostensibly discussing the
finances, he takes narrow views of these, and
does not by any means go to the bottom of
the subject. And how does the radical Brick
Pomeroy expose this? How does he point
out the errors of the orator, and what argu-
ment does he contribute to enlighten the public?
His whole reasoning, criticism, argu-
ment, consists in an aspiration for a cowhide.
He wants to answer the arguments of the Gov-
ernor with a cowhide. He wants a cowhide to
prove and show how wrong another is and
how right he is. It is a new want in logic,
that of a cowhide. But where does this bring
us? Here is a man who is an influence and
an example in a great portion of the party
press; a man who, though well known for a
snivelling humbug and a hypocritical char-
latan, has, in virtue of persistent self-assertion,
become a sort of moral power with many men
of small experience and narrow views. And
what does he prove out of his own mouth?
Simply that all he wants to be a bravo, a
bully and a ruffian is the necessary physical
strength and courage. Had he these he would
use the cowhide he sighs for. Then, indeed,
no one should employ arguments that excite
his indignation—at least not with impunity.
How far is he from the position of Brooks, who
went and cudgelled Sumner? That was only
the use of this cowhide argument, and all the
barbarity of intolerance from time immemorial
has been the result of indulgence in just this
unreasoning, vindictive, Puritanical temper.

The Two Napoleons—The French Army and the Eastern Question.

Some few days ago we announced the fact
in the columns of the HERALD that the soldiers
at the camp at Chalons had, on the occasion of
the anniversary of the battle of Magenta, sent
a congratulatory address to the Emperor Na-
poleon, and that the Emperor had promptly
thanked them, promising soon to be with them.
On Friday, June 26, the Emperor made his
promise good, appeared at Chalons and re-
viewed the troops amid great enthusiasm.
We have little doubt the Emperor made a
speech; but what he said has not yet been
communicated to us. While the fighting spirit
is being kept alive by a variety of devices in
the French army Prince Napoleon—Pon-
plon, or, as the English and German papers
now delight to describe him, the Stormy Pe-
ter—has been at Vienna, dining, having his
pocketbook taken from him, read and then
politely returned, has since arrived at Bu-
charest, has sounded Prince Charles and
made himself familiar with the condition of the
Principalities, and is now in all probability
either at or on his way to Constantinople.
The Emperor and his cousin have never
seemed to be the best of friends, but the
Emperor has always shown singular tact
in making his erratic cousin useful.
Prince Napoleon, we may rest assured,
has some object other than the ostensible object
in this tour eastward. What that object is we
do not pretend to know. It will not surprise
us, however, if it be found out that the East-
ern question is again busily occupying the
Emperor's mind. It will as little surprise us
if on the Prince's return the Eastern question
be revived under some new phase. It is noto-
rious that Prince Charles has altogether failed
in giving unity to the Principalities of Molda-
via and Wallachia, and that Roumania has
been quite as much a failure under him as it
was under Prince Alexander Couza. In the
course of this tour Pon-plon has been spoken
of as the prospective King of Poland. We
have no faith in the revival of Poland, but we
are not unprepared to learn that as the result
of this visit of the Emperor's cousin to the
East a union on a larger scale of the non-Mo-
hammedan provinces of Turkey in Europe is
contemplated as a likely method of perman-
ently settling the Eastern difficulty. The
French army is now in good condition, and as
the Emperor must be doing something to
maintain his prestige, a little fine in this di-
rection will be as convenient as in any other.

The Patchwork of Congress.

In looking over the work of Congress,
whether upon financial questions or those of a
political character, we see nothing, but mere
patchwork. No country ever as much needed
broad and comprehensive legislation; in none
was ever felt more the want of statesmen of
sufficient grasp of mind to understand our po-
litical and financial situation and to apply the
proper measures. We have passed through a
great and an unprecedented revolution,
politically and financially, within a few
years. The war broke up the old order of
things as a mighty earthquake changes the
face of nature. Four millions of slaves have
been set free and made a powerful element in
our political system, though utterly unprepared
to comprehend or exercise the civil duties
thrust upon them. From being comparatively
free of debt and scarcely feeling taxation or
the hand of the government, we have in six
years become the most heavily taxed people in
the world; have accumulated a heavier
debt, looking at the high rate of interest it
bears, than any other nation is burdened with,
and have a more expensive government than
that of any other country. The constitution
has undergone and is undergoing the severest
strain. We are, in fact, in both our financial
and political affairs, in an abnormal and dis-
organized condition. We are drifting we know
not whither, and there has not yet appeared
any hand to guide or save us. The national
legislation, to which the people look for those
measures that would restore the country and
the finances to order and a prosperous con-
dition, has shown the most lamentable inca-
pacity.Those few able and bold men in Congress—
such as Stevens, Butler and a few others—who
might have capacity enough to grasp the great
national questions, use their talents for parti-
san and fictitious purposes only. They, indeed,
are the revolutionists and the greatest obsta-
cle to restoration, peace, order and economy.
As to the rest of the members of both houses,
they are mere nonentities, and are unfit to legis-
late for a small State or municipality. They
have not the least idea of the wants of the
country or of those great national questions
now pressing for a solution. For three years
they have been tinkering with reconstruction,
doing and undoing, and fighting with the Ex-
ecutive, when they had the power at any time
to have restored the Southern States, and
ought to have restored them long ago. So have
they been wavering and trimming about the
finances, leaving nothing settled. Had the coun-
try been fortunate enough to have had states-
men in Congress our national finances would
have been placed upon a sound basis, and we
should have had the debt reduced by this time
five hundred millions. Time and experience
do not even enlighten those miserable legis-
lators; for instead of maturing comprehensive
measures on broad principles for raising reve-
nue, for establishing a sound system of taxa-
tion and for making a tariff that would bear
equally and justly upon all, we see nothing but
patchwork legislation in favor of certain sec-
tions and interests. The cumbersome and un-
justly partial Tax and Tariff bills have con-
sumed a vast deal of time, and then in the end
have been abandoned for piecemeal legislation
on two or three articles. The same number
of school boys could do as well. Seeing our
present Congressmen have not the capacity
to understand and legislate upon the great
questions before them, the best thing they can
do is to go home and leave the country to
take care of itself until another and abler set
of men can be elected in their place.FIGHTENED ROYALTY IN THE SANDWICH
ISLANDS.—King Kamehameha, of the Sandwich
Islands, has a most unwarrantable dislike for
the United States. He recently expressed
such a nervousness at the presence of the
United States steamer Lackawanna in the har-
bor at Honolulu that it was deemed a Christian
duty to withdraw her, and it was done accord-
ingly. The latest advices from the King are
to the effect that, emboldened probably by the
success of this effort, he loudly declares that
if the United States troubles him he will hoist
the British flag and claim British protection.
While the nervous fellow has been carrying on
in this manner his Legislature has voted a
subsidy for a line of steamers to San Fran-
cisco.PRESIDENTIAL LESSONS FROM JAPAN.—The
ex-Tycoon of Japan, beleaguered in Jeddah by
the forces of the Mikado, has made a complete
surrender to his victorious enemy, giving up
his army, navy and person. The Mikado or-
dered the vanquished ruler to retire to Mito—
a great distance off—for which place he set out
on foot, "in token of humility." It is to be
hoped that this excellent Eastern lesson will
not be lost sight of at the time of our Presi-
dential election, and that the defeated candi-
dates will be required to pledge themselves to
walk home from Washington, in token of humi-
lity.CHASE AND FRANCHISE.—The sentiments
uttered by Mr. Chase in the United States
Senate in 1852 in relation to the jurisdiction of
the States over the subject of slavery he now
makes applicable to the right of suffrage. He
then said there could be no peace until Con-
gress returned to the original policy of the
founders of the republic and disclaimed all
jurisdiction over the subject of slavery. He
said the whole subject should be left to the
States to be disposed of according to their
own sense of justice, of good faith and of
sound policy. And so he says now in relation
to the right of suffrage.

THE OLD AND NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIANS.

Addresses were made last night at the Rev. Dr.
Spear's church, corner of Amity and Clinton streets,
Brooklyn, upon the subject of the organic union of
the two branches of the Presbyterian Church known
as the Old and New School. There was a large con-
gregation present. The meeting was presided over
by the Rev. Dr. Spear, who, after prayer, briefly
stated the subject for the consideration of which
the meeting had been convened. The Rev. Mr.
Pomeroy, one of the Old School Presbyterians, was
called upon and made a short address, stating his
former prejudices to the New School doctrine, and
his firm conviction at the present time of the nec-
essity of the consolidation of the two branches
of the Church. The Rev. Mr. Hancock made a
short address, expressing his opinion of the im-
portance of the union of the two branches of the
Church. The principal subject of the meeting
was the General Assembly at Albany in 1859, when
the vote was taken in favor of the union of the
members at that time were in favor of the union.
This vote, however, was not the final vote. The
matter was to be brought up again next fall, when
the final vote would be taken. There was no reason
why they should not unite, for the doctrine was
the same—they had the same catechism, the same
government and the same objects, and because
Jesus Christ prayed that all his people might be one,
as he and the Father were one. After the com-
munion by the Rev. Dr. Spear the congregation was
dismissed.

NOTES ABOUT TOWN.

Gentlemen who cultivate horse are making large
calculations on the races that are to come off on the
Jerome Park grounds on Tuesday, Wednesday and
Thursday of the present week; and at Saratoga,
opening on the 6th of August, and continuing six
days. For the former pools are making in the city,
and we understand that in purely sporting circles
heavy bets are booked for favorites on both courses.
Fruits and vegetables are coming into the city
freely, and the market is showing a downward ten-
dency as to prices by the larger dealers.Concerts are the order of the day in the upper
parts of the city—near the Park—and meet with fair
success.There is a sensible increase of country counts to
the metropolis, anticipatory of the Fourth of July.
The efflux of fashionable equals the influx of homely
beings.Politicians of every shade, weight of muscle and
influence are making slates for the great Democratic
National Convention, which convenes at Tammany
Hall on Saturday next. A few of them are destined
to be pulverized. It is not safe just now to throw
the cap up for anybody. "Mum's the word."When it is that statue to the late President, Abraham
Lincoln, to be erected on the open space on the
southern side of Central Park, the members of the
Union League Club already forgotten the memory of
"the martyred and the lamented."The Park Commissioners propose, as a substitute
for Harlem lane, St. Nicholas avenue. It is evident
they have, when they get out of the Park, no poetry
in their souls.Equines are decidedly in favor of the wooden
pavement. If it only lasted it would be a great
saving to horses' feet and cartmen's consciences.
No man with a soul above buttons can swear with
emphasis while driving over it.The past week has been exceedingly pleasant.
It didn't rain quite half the days and nights.
Piscatorial speaking the fishing banks are just
now a great resort for those who desire to get fear-
fully and wonderfully sick.Notwithstanding the presence of the German dele-
gations at the Schuetzenfest societies of this city
and vicinity, and the consequent frequent libations
of lager to the god Gambrinus, the advocates of
temperance, with a fervor worthy the martyrs of the
earlier ages of Christianity, continue to lecture in
behalf of their cause on every Sabbath. Yesterday
there were several orators arguing in favor of ab-
stinence from all that intoxicates before evening
very thirsty crowds on the North and East river
docks, but with little effect.If all the underground railroads proposed are built
"the metropolis of the Western world" will be
greatly "bored."The Tammanyites have erected a magnificent arch
over the roadway opposite their wigwam. Under
it the delegations from the various States will march
on entering the building, which is henceforth politi-
cally to be devoted to "big things" and the "unterm-
en."We understand that the citizens opposite the
Academy of Music has been leased during the hold-
ing of the Democratic National Convention by the
delegates from Ohio. So long as they retain it they
will be at no loss for a "ring."Why is it that the Sachems have put the "Big In-
gins" up in front of their edifice in East Fourteenth
street, dressed in white? "Big Ingins" ought to
be dressed in brown. We have heard of "white
ingins," but never of white Indians. Please amend.

THE COUNCILMANIC Muddle.

The "New Board" Masters of the Situation.
Under the laws enacted previous to 1857, by which
the city charter has been " tinkered " and patched in
all sorts of ways, the Board of Councilmen was
created as a body which should hold office one year;
but when the law "came down" from Albany in
1857 there was found in it certain provisions which
had no constitutional right to be there. One of these
was for the purpose of transferring the power of
granting licenses from the Mayor to the Board of
Police, and another, and another copied the
Board of Councilmen then in office one year longer,
or until